2. (Amended) A method in accordance with claim 1, [characterised in that] wherein the frequency bands of the wide band transmission system is switched by means of a [synchronisation] synchronization signal derived from the [TDD] time divided duplex system.

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3. (Amended) A method in accordance with claim 2, [characterised in that] wherein the [synchronisation] synchronization signal is substantially synchronous with the cyclo-stationary cross-talk noise from the [TDD] time divided duplex system.

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4. (Amended) A method in accordance with claim [1, 2 or] 3, [characterised in that] wherein the wide band is divided into an even number of bands, arranged in pairs, such that the lower band and the higher band in each pair are transmitting in opposite directions.

5. (Amended) A method in accordance with [any one of the previous claims] claim 1, [characterised in that] wherein the wide band transmission system is a very high bit-rate digital subscriber line [(VDSL)] system or an asymmetric digital subscriber line [(ADSL)] system.

6. (Amended) A method in accordance with [any one of the previous claims] claim 1, [characterised in that] wherein the narrow band transmission system is a time compressed mode integrated services digital network [(TCM-ISDN)] system.

7. (Amended) An arrangement for reducing cyclo-stationary cross-talk noise from a narrow band time divided duplex [(TDD)] system into a wide band transmission system in a copper wire-pair network, wherein the [TDD] time divided duplex system operates in a lower part of the spectrum, [characterised in that] wherein the wide band transmission system is adapted to operate with frequency divided duplex [(FDD)], the wide band being divided in at least two frequency bands [(A,B)], such that [the] a lower band [(A)] is at least partly

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overlapping the [TDD] time divided duplex system, and the lower [(A)] and [the] a higher band [(B)] are transmitting in [the] opposite directions, and in that the wide band transmission system is associated with a switching means adapted to switch [the] a transmission direction in the frequency bands so that the lower band of the wide band transmission system always transmits in the same direction as the [TDD] time divided duplex system.

8. (Amended) An arrangement in accordance with claim 7, [characterised in that] wherein the switching means is triggered by a [synchronisation] synchronization signal derived from the [TDD] time divided duplex system to switch the frequency bands of the wide band transmission system.

9. (Amended) An arrangement in accordance with claim 8, [characterised in that] wherein the [synchronisation] synchronization signal is substantially synchronous with the cyclo-stationary cross-talk noise from the [TDD] time divided duplex system.

10. (Amended) An arrangement in accordance with claim [7, 8 or] 9, [characterised in that] wherein the wide band is divided into an even number of bands, arranged in pairs, such that the lower band and the higher band in each pair are transmitting in opposite directions.

11. (Amended) An arrangement in accordance with [any one of claims 7 to10] claim 10, [characterised in that] wherein the wide band transmission system is a very high bit-rate digital subscriber line [(VDSL)] system or an asymmetric digital subscriber line [(ADSL)] system.

12. (Amended) An arrangement in accordance with [any one of claims 7 to 11] claim 11, [characterised in that] wherein the narrow band transmission system is a time compressed mode integrated services digital network [(TCM-ISDN)] system.